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A N
Historical Description
OF THE
TOWER OF LONDON,
AND ITS
CURIOSITIES.

Giving an ACCOUNT

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| 1. Of its Foundation, gradual Increase, and present State. | tillery; comprehending the various Engines of Destruction used in War. |
| 2. Of its Government, Customs and Privileges. | 3. Of the Horse Armory; with curious Anecdotes relating to the Kings that sit there on Horseback in full Armour, from <i>William the Conqueror</i> , to his late Majesty. |
| 3. Of its Antiquities, Records and Curiosities. | 9. Of the Jewel - Office, and the Regalia, used at the Coronation of our King; and the Story of <i>Col. Blood</i> 's attempting to steal away the Crown. |
| 4. Of the Lions, and other wild Beasts kept there; their Nature and Properties. | 10. Of the Mint, and the Manner of stamping Money. |
| 5. Of the Spoils of the Spanish Armada, with the History of the Spanish Invasion in 1588. | |
| 6. Of the small Armory; in which, at one View, may be seen Arms for 80,000 Men. | |
| 7. Of the Royal Train of Ar- | |

Written chiefly to direct the Attention of Spectators to what is most curious in this Repository, and to enable them afterwards to relate what they have seen.

L O N D O N:
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Prices of seeing the CURIOSITIES.

Lions, each Person,	- - - -	Six-pence.
Foot-Armory,	- - - -	Three-pence.
Train of Artillery,	- - - -	Two-pence.
Horse-Armory,	- - - -	Three-pence.
Spanish Armory,	- - - -	Two-pence.
Regalia, in Company, each Person,		One Shilling.
—— Single,		One Shilling and Six-pence.

N. B. But if a single Person is shewn the Foot-Armory, Train of Artillery, Horse-Armory, and Spanish Armory, he pays for each double the Price above-mentioned.

THE
P R E F A C E.

THE Desire of searching antient Repositories for the Antiquities of our Country is allowed to be a laudable Curiosity; to point them out therefore to the Inquisitive, and to direct their Attention to those Things that best deserve Notice, cannot be denied its Degree of Merit.

The Tower of London, for the antique Remains that are there treasured up, has been, for many Ages past, the common Resort of Foreigners, as well as Natives; but it is a general Complaint, that the Mind being troudeed with too many Objects at once, cannot distinguish, amidst so great a variety, what is worthy to be dwelt upon, and what is not; and the Hurry with which Strangers are conducted by their Guides from one Curiosity to another, occasioned by the Numbers that are hourly flocking there to be entertained, leaves the Spectator, no Time to examine what he sees, nor to fix in his Memory half the Objects that have attracted his Attention. To remove this Complaint therefore, and to enable every Person to recollect with Advantage whatever is worthy to be remembered, this little Book is now offered to the Public; which, in other Respects likewise, will not be wholly without its Use; for by comparing, as the Reader has here an Opportunity of doing, the traditional Stories of the Guides, with the historical Facts to which they relate, he will be naturally led to

imprint this useful Observation strongly in his Mind, how little he ought to trust to Memory in Things that are of Importance enough to be remembered, and how careful to commit to Writing all his Concerns that on any future Occasion he would wish to recollect.

It would be impertinent to trouble the Reader with a long Preface on a Subject, that, to some may appear immaterial; we shall conclude therefore with observing, that Pains have been taken to examine every Fact to which the Traditions at the Tower have any Allusion; to illustrate them where they are obscure; to supply them where they are defective; and to correct them where they are misrepresented. And besides, we have introduced Anecdotes pertinent to the Subject, wherever Opportunity offered, in order to render the whole entertaining as well as useful.

AN
HISTORICAL ACCOUNT
OF THE
TOWER OF LONDON.

THE Foundation of the Tower of *London*, according to the most authentic records, was marked out, and that part of the building called the *White Tower* erected by *William* the Conqueror, in the year 1076, with a view, no doubt, to secure to himself and his followers a safe retreat, in case of any surprize from the *English*, while he was employed in settling the Government of his new conquests.

That this was his design in building the Tower, appears from its situation, its extent, and its communication with the river *Thames*, from whence it might be supplied with all kinds of succours of men, provisions, and military stores. But how it could command the city, the bridge, and the river, so early as *William* the Conqueror's time, before the use of guns, as Mr. *Guthrie* has asserted, I must own I cannot comprehend; and I believe, whoever views it attentively, even in its present circumstances, will agree with me, that it was rather planned for a place of defence than offence. But to return. The death of the Conqueror in 1088, about eight years after this fortress was begun, put a stop to the progress of the work for a while, and left the completion of it to that great genius, in geometrical knowledge *William Rufus*, son to *William* the Conqueror, who in 1098 surrounded it with walls, and fortified it with a broad and deep

ditch: Since his time indeed, the number of buildings within the walls has been gradually and greatly increased, so that it seems now rather a town than a fortress. It should be remarked, that this last mentioned Monarch built *Westminster Hall* also, at that time the admiration of all *Europe*.

The Tower, as it is now fortified with cannon, is perhaps the best chosen situation for such a fortress of any in the world. It lies to the Eastward of *London*, near enough to cover that opulent city from invasion by water, being 800 yards only from the bridge; and to the north of the river *Thames*, from which it is parted by a narrow ditch, and a convenient wharf, to which it has a communication by a draw-bridge, for the readier issuing and receiving ammunition, and naval or military stores. On this wharf, there is lately made a long and beautiful platform, on which are planted 61 pieces of cannon, mounted on new and very elegant iron carriages. The pieces of ordnance are chiefly used to fire on days of state, or to promulgate any joyful news to the public. Parallel to the wharf, within the walls, is a platform 70 yards in length, called the *Ladies Line*, because much frequented by the Ladies in the summer, as *within* it is shaded with a lofty row of trees, and *without* it has a delightful prospect of the shipping, with boats passing and repassing on the river *Thames*. You ascend this line by stone steps, and being once upon it you may walk almost round the walls of the Tower without interruption, and in your course will pass three batteries; the first called the *Devil's Battery*, where is also a platform, on which are mounted seven pieces of cannon, tho' on the battery itself are only five; the next is called the *Stone Battery*, and is defended by eight pieces of cannon; and the third and last is called the *Wooden Battery*, mounted with six pieces of cannon: all these are nine pounders.

The

The principal entrance into the Tower is by a gate to the west, large enough to admit coaches and heavy carriages; but these are first admitted thro' an outer gate, and must pass a stout stone bridge, built over the ditch, before they can approach the main entrance. There is besides an entrance for persons on foot, over the draw-bridge already mentioned to the wharf, which wharf is only divided from the main land by gates at each end, opened every day at a certain hour for the convenience of a free intercourse between the respective inhabitants of the Tower, the city, and its suburbs. There is also a water-gate, commonly called *Traitors Gate*, thro' which it has been customary to convey traitors, and other state prisoners, to or from the Tower perhaps for greater privacy, and which is seldom opened on any other occasion; but the Lords committed to the Tower on account of the rebellion in 1745, were publicly admitted at the main entrance. Over this gate is a regular building, terminated at each end by two bastions, or round towers, on which are embrasures for pointing cannon, but there are at present none mounted. In this building are placed the infirmary, the mill, and water-works that supply the Tower with water.

Great ceremony is used at opening and shutting the principal gate night and morning. A little before six in the morning in summer, and as soon as it is light in the winter, the yeoman porter goes to the governor's house for the keys, from whence he proceeds to the innermost gate, attended by a serjeant and six men of the main guard; this gate being opened to let them pass is again shut, while the yeoman porter and the guard proceed to open the three outermost gates, at each of which the guards rest their firelocks, as do the spur-guard while the keys pass and repass. Upon the yeoman porter's return to the innermost gate, he calls to the wardens

in waiting, to take in King George's keys; upon which the gate is opened, and the keys lodged in the warders hall till the time of locking, which is usually about 10 or 11 at night, with the same formality as when opened. After they are shut the yeoman and guard proceed to the main guard, who are all under arms with the officers upon duty at their head. The usual challenge from the main guard to the yeoman porter is, *Who comes there?* His answer is, *the Keys*. The challenger says, *Pass Keys*; upon which the officer orders the guard to rest their firelocks; the yeoman porter then says, *God save King George. Amen*, is loudly answered by all the guard. From the main guard the yeoman porter with his guard proceeds to the governor's, where the keys are left; after which no person can go out or come in upon any pretence whatsoever till next morning, without the watch-word for the night, which is kept so secret, that none but the proper officers and the serjeant upon guard, ever come to the knowledge of it; for it is the same on the same night in every fortified place throughout the King's dominions. When that is given by any stranger to the centinel at the spur-guard (or outer-gate) he communicates it to his serjeant, who passes it to the next on duty, and so on till it comes to the governor, or commanding officer, by whom the keys are delivered to the yeoman porter, who attends as before; the main guard being put under arms, brings them to the outer-gate, where the stranger is admitted, and conducted to the commandant. Having made known his business, he is conducted to the outer-gate, dismissed, the gate shut, and the keys re-delivered with all the formality as at first.

The principal officers to whom the government and care of the Tower is committed are, first, the *Constable of the Tower*, who is usually of the highest quality,

quality, as his post at all coronations and other state ceremonies is of the utmost consequence, having the crown and other regalia in his custody. He hath under him a lieutenant, and deputy-lieutenant, commonly called governor, whose officers are likewise of great dignity; a tower-major, gentleman-porter, yeoman porter, gentleman jailer, four quarter gunners, and 40 wardens, whose uniform is the same with the king's yeomen of the guard: Upon their heads they wear round flat-crowned caps, tied round with bands of party-coloured ribbands: Their coats are of a particular make, but very becoming; with large sleeves and flowing skirts, and are of a fine scarlet cloth, laced round the edges and seams with several rows of gold lace, and girt round their waists with a broad laced girdle. Upon their breasts and backs they wear the king's silver badge, representing the thistle and rose, on which are the letters G. R. in capitals.

Besides these, and other inferior domestic officers, if I may be allowed to call them so, there is always a battalion of foot guards on duty quartered in barracks, which have been lately rebuilt. The principal buildings within the walls are the church, the White Tower, the offices of ordnance, of the mint, of the keepers of the records, the jewel office, the horse-armory, the grand store-house, the new or small armory, handsome houses for the chief officers residing in the Tower, with many other houses for the meaner officers, and barracks for soldiers on duty, besides prisons for state-delinquents, which are commonly the wardens houses.

The Church has nothing very remarkable belonging to it.

The White Tower is a large square irregular building, situated almost in the center, no one side answering to another, nor are any of its watch-towers, of which there are four that ornament the

top, built alike: one of these towers is now converted into an observatory, and indeed seems well situated for the purpose.

The building itself consists of three very lofty stories, under which are most spacious and commodious vaults, chiefly filled with salt-petre. It is covered over at top with flat leads, from whence there is an extensive and delightful prospect.

In the first story are two spacious rooms, one of which is a small armory for the sea-service, having various sorts of arms very curiously laid up in it, for more than 10,000 seamen. In the other room are closets and presses in abundance, all filled with warlike tools and instruments of death without number. Over these are two other floors, one filled principally with arms; the other with arms and armourers tools; such as chevaux de frize, pick-axes, spades and shovels. — In the upper story is kept match, sheep-skins, tanned hides, &c. And in a little room some records, containing perhaps the ancient usages and privileges of the place. In this tower are likewise kept models of the new invented engines of destruction, that have from time to time been presented to the government.

On the top of this tower is a large cistern or reservoir for supplying the whole garrison with water in case of need; it is about 7 feet deep, 9 in breadth, and about 60 in length, and is filled from the *Thames* by means of an engine very ingeniously contrived for that purpose, of which we have already spoken.

The office of Ordnance is kept in *Cold Harbour*; to which office all other offices for supplying artillery, arms, amunition, or other warlike stores to any part of his majesty's dominions, are accountable; from which office all orders for the disposition of warlike materials for every kind of service are issued.

The Mint is also a separate division which comprehends near one third of the Tower, and contains houses for all the officers belonging to the coinage.

The office of Keeper of the Records is opposite the platform already described. It has lately been adorned with a fine carved stone door-case, at the entrance, and finely wainscotted within. All the rolls from king *John* to the beginning of the reign of *Richard III.* are deposited in 56 wainscot presses in this office; those since that time are kept at the Rolls in *Chancery-Lane*. The rolls and records kept in the Tower contain the ancient tenures of all the lands in *England*, with a survey of the manors; the originals of all laws and statutes; the rights of *England* to the dominion of the *British* seas; leagues and treaties with foreign princes; the achievements of *England* in foreign wars; ancient grants of our kings to their subjects; the forms of submission of the *Scottish* kings; writs and proceedings of the courts of common law and equity; the settlement of *Ireland* as to law and dominion; privileges and immunities granted to all cities and corporations during the period before-mentioned; with many other important records; all regularly disposed by the diligence of *Sir William Dugdale*, and others under his direction, and properly referred to in near a thousand folio indexes. A search here is half a guinea, for which you may peruse any one subject a year. In the months of *December*, *January*, and *February*, this office is open only six hours a day, but all the rest of the year eight.

The Jewel-Office is a dark strong stone room, about 20 yards to the eastward of the grand store-house. The regalia kept in this office will be spoken of when we come to treat of the curiosities.

The Horse-Armory is a little eastward of the *White Tower*. It is a plain brick building, rather convenient, than elegant. Its contents are like-

wife among the curiosities commonly shewn at the Tower; and will be distinctly described hereafter.

The grand store-house is a noble building to the northward of the White Tower, and extends in length 245 feet, in breadth 60. It was begun by king *James II.* and by that prince built to the first floor, but finished by king *William*, who erected that magnificent room called the *New* or *Small Armory*, in which he, with queen *Mary* his consort, on its being finished, dined in great form, having all the warrant workmen and labourers to attend them, dressed in white gloves and aprons, the usual badges of the order of free masonry. This noble structure is of brick and stone, and on the north side is a stately door-case adorned with 4 columns, and entablature, and triangular pediment of the *Doric* order. Under the pediment are the king's arms with enrichments of trophy work very ornamental.

The other buildings within the Tower having nothing remarkable, we shall proceed to the description of those curiosities that are usually shewn to strangers.

Of the LIONS and other wild Beasts in the TOWER.

THE first thing a stranger usually goes to see, whose curiosity leads him to view the rarities in this place, is the wild beasts, as by their situation they first present themselves; for when you have entered the outer-gate, and passed what is called the spur-guard, you will see the keeper's house just before you, which you will know by the figure of a lion being placed against the wall; and over the door where you are to enter is another figure of a lion; there you ring, and for 6d. each person, you will presently gain admittance, and be shewn such a noble collection of wild creatures, as is no where else to be seen in Great Britain.

At

At your entrance you are carried into a range of dens in the form of a half-moon, most of them inhabited by leopards, lions and lionesses of different ages and different countries.

The first they shew you is a leopard from the coast of *Barbary*, sent by the dey of *Algiers* and presented to his late majesty at the conclusion of the peace with that prince in 1751. It is so old that its claws are grown into its feet, so as to make it walk lame. This creature is of the tyger kind, but smaller; has a finer and softer fur, and is of a beautiful colour inclining to yellow and spotted with black. It is fierce and cruel by nature, greedy of blood, very swift when wild, catches its prey like all of the tyger or cat kind, by leaping, and crouches among the bushes the more effectually to secure it. Some antient naturalists were of opinion that the panther (one of which was brought to *England* as a companion with the leopard) is produced by the coupling of the *Pard* or *Pardel* with the lioness, and hence the name *Leo-pard*; but others with more reason, suppose the leopard to be the male and the panther the female. Those in the Tower, when the beautiful panther just mentioned was alive, were so much alike, that when shewn apart, their difference was not to be distinguished, and when together, only by nicely observing their spots, which in the panther were not so many as in the leopard. Those who have described this animal with the greatest accuracy, assure that it can never be so tamed as to be trusted; and though the *Tartars* are said to train the *Asiatic* leopards to hunting; yet such is their thirst of blood, that if they miss of their game they will turn upon their masters, and make them their prey; for which reason the hunters are obliged to take with them some other living animal to throw down to them to appease their fury, and to save

save themselves. No creature is said to be so nice in its food as the leopard when wild in the forests; for when he has satisfied his hunger and has more than he can eat, he carefully covers up the remainder, but if a frog or a serpent happens to touch it, he totally abandons it, and eats no more. The *Asiatic* leopards are said chiefly to prey on monkeys, and *Geshen* enlarges on their sagacity in catching them. As all creatures have by nature a dread of their destroyers, the monkeys fly at the sight of the leopard, and mount the tallest trees to escape him. The leopard, incapable of climbing, has recourse to stratagem: he crouches at some convenient distance, makes grievous moan, and at last counterfeits death. In that situation he lies motionless, till the monkeys, who generally resort in companies, dispatch one of their number to reconnoitre. This spy descends cautiously, and eyes the enemy on every side before he ventures down, chattering to wake him if he should chauce only to be asleep: The leopard, an over-match for the wilynefs of the ape, continues stretched forth without any apparent signs of life. The monkey approaches nearer and nearer till at length he takes courage and plays with his tail. This he does and frisks round him to see if he breathes. Finding him seemingly lifeless, he returns to his companions, who then descend in a body, and play their gambols round the lair, while the leopard patiently attends their sport. When they are tired and begin to retire he then springs first upon one, then upon another, and slaughters as many as he can surprize, which he afterwards carries off at his leisure and hides, as has already been observed. Many other instances of the cruel cunning of those creatures are related by writers of good credit; too many perhaps to be now believed.

The

The next beast you are shewn is CÆSAR, one of the largest and most majestic lions ever seen in England. He was bred in *Barbary* and brought over by commodore *Keppel* on his return from *Algiers*, after concluding a peace with the dey more than thirty years ago. As that was the first transaction that introduced the present first lord of the admiralty to public notice, the reader will not be displeased to find it here related: An outcry was raised by our merchants against the piracies of the *Algerine* corsairs, who used to search every ship trading to the coast of *Barbary*, and under pretence of false or faulty passports used to plunder almost every one they could master. At length they arrived to such a pitch of insolence that they seized the *Prince Frederic* packet belonging to his majesty, with treasure on board to a large amount, and made the crew prisoners. This roused the then ministry, and commodore *Keppel* was sent with four ships of the line and full powers to demand restitution, and to treat of peace. In this commission Mr. *Stanyford*, the *British* consul at *Algiers*, was joined, and both waited on the dey, sometime in *July* 1750, and delivered their credentials at a private audience, in quality of plenipotentiaries; but as the least punctilio is of consequence in this country, and apt to create difficulties, there arose at this audience no less than two; one was, Mr. *Stanyford's* appearing before his highness with his sword on, a mark of distinction, to which, it was pretended, none but warriors were entitled; the other respecting the time of the day when they were to be admitted to audience for the future. The first difficulty produced the second. Mr. *Stanyford* insisting on wearing his sword, it was notified to the Ambassadors, that if they had any thing further to offer, they must attend at the ordinary time of audience, which began at day-break

break and ended at half after nine in the morning, during which time the dey sits at his gate on a stone bench, covered with a lion's skin, at the bottom of a large court, smoking a long pipe, and this is all the royalty which the king of *Algiers* assumes when he deliberates on matters of government, and decides upon all causes, civil and military, hearing at the same time every one's complaints, let his station be ever so mean. With this, the ambassadors resolutely refused to comply, and it was more than a year before these difficulties were got over, and at length they were obliged to abandon their claims, both in point of ceremony and restitution, on condition that his majesty's packet-boats should be permitted to sail for the future unmolested without passports, and that all *British* merchant ships should be furnished with passports, on producing of which they should pass without search. Matters being thus amicably settled, presents were reciprocally exchanged on both sides. The *Algerine* ambassador brought with him the leopard and panther already mentioned, the two most beautiful creatures ever before seen in *England*, which were presents to the late queen; and admiral *Keppel* brought with him the lion we are speaking of as a present to his majesty.—This majestic monarch of the forests, in his juvenile days was father to the only lion and lioness that were bred and brought to maturity in *Britain*, or perhaps in *Europe*. One named *NERO* lived to the age of ten, the other named *NANCY* arrived to her 20th year. These were reared with no small care and expence; for hardly any creature is more tender when young than a lion's whelp. In this country they would infallibly die if they were not immediately taken from the dam and wrapped up warm the instant they are brought forth; and it is remarkable that in *Barbary*, where they are no in-

con-

considerable part of the inhabitants of the woods and forests, many of them die in breeding their teeth. Those nursed in the Tower were kept twelve months in a warm room and fed mostly with milk by the dam before they were put into dens; they were as gentle and as playful as puppies when about four or five months old; but it was observed that their savage nature increased as they increased in strength.

The third you are shewn is *PADORA*, a fine young lioness brought over by governor *O'Hara* from *Senegal*, and presented to his present majesty.

Fourthly, you are shewn *ZARA*, a lioness brought from *Barbary* by Sir *Jacob Wain*, and named after *ZARA* the old lioness, dam to the two above described, and who lived near 30 years in the Tower; she was so fond of her whelps when young, that she would eat no meat till they were satisfied.

The different natures of those two whelps were very observable, tho' both brought up in the same manner. The lion was one of the gentlest creatures of the kind, and would even play with strangers when he was two years old; but the lioness would allow no familiarity with those with whom she was unacquainted; nor indeed with the keepers without sharp looking after.

One instance of the good nature of the lion is worth remembering. The lower apartment of his den being very much decayed, a carpenter was sent for to repair it. The man, terrified at the sight of the lion, refused to go near the den till one of the keepers went into the apartment to secure the lion above, while the carpenter was employed in completing his work below. It happened however, that the keeper, after playing some time with the lion, fell fast asleep. The carpenter con-

tinued

tinued his work, without knowing to what danger he was exposed, and when he had done called the keeper to come down and fasten the door; but receiving no answer, he ran out of the den, and was greatly surprized to see, thro' the grate, both the keeper and the lion stretched upon the floor and sleeping together. He again called *William*, but *William* was too sound asleep to make any answer; however the lion reared up his great head, and after looking at the carpenter some time, threw his great paw over *William's* breast, and laying his nose upon his head again composed himself to rest. The carpenter already terrified with his own situation, was still more alarmed when he saw the keeper thus incircled with the paws of the lion; and ran into the house for aid. Some of the people came out, and, having bolted the den door, which the carpenter had neglected in his precipitate retreat, they roused *William*, who shaking the lion by the paw, took his leave; but the lion was too well bred to suffer his friend to go without some little ceremony, or marks of esteem; he first rubbed his great nose against the keeper's knees, then held him by the coat, as if he would have said, *Do stay a little longer*; and when he found no entreaties could prevail on *William* to take t'other nap, he courteously waited on him to the door.

The lion we are speaking of, if I do not mistake in describing him, is a kind of yellowish cream-colour, about four feet high, his body small in proportion to his head, but his legs have the appearance of amazing strength; his large muscles being very visible thro' the skin that cover them. The bone of his fore-leg seems to be about the bigness of a man's wrist, and his fore-feet are armed with five prodigious claws, sheathed like those of a cat, with which he seizes his prey like that animal; his hinder feet with only four. This stately

crea-

creature had his shoulder slipped by an accident, which makes him go lame and seemingly in pain. He appears to be very gentle and tractable to his feeder, and will lie down to let him play with him like a spaniel.

It is reported, that a spaniel dog being once thrown into a former lion's den in the Tower, instead of hurting it, the lion cherished it, and contracted such a fondness for it, that he would never suffer it to be taken out again, but fed it at his table till he died, which was not till several years after he had taken a fancy to it.

In the 5th and last den of this range, you are shewn a fine brown bear from *Russia*. These bears are much larger than either the *Greenland* or *American* bears. The head is more formidable than that of the others, though it is small in proportion to the size of the animal. The neck is prodigious thick and strong; the eyes are small and far sunk in the head; the nose black and thick, and the nostrils wide; the mouth is large, and well armed with fine white strong teeth; there are four tusks, two on each jaw of above two inches long; the ears are small, and the tongue of a purple colour; the limbs are monstrously large; the soles of the feet are flat, broad, and undivided; the toes, which are five, are armed with large nails, and in some cases he makes use of his paws as we do our hands. He is in appearance the most awkward and clumsy beast in the world, and yet the most active and docile. He seems to be equally in his element in the water or out, on the ice or in the sea. It is not yet known how these beasts subsist in the northern regions, when both earth and seas are locked up in the winter, as he makes no provision against famine. Hence the saying, when a man has run through his fortune,

and

and has little to keep him, *he must live like the Bear in winter by sucking his paws.*

There was formerly shewn here a black bear from *America*, brought over by Capt. *Leigh*, and presented to the late duke of *York*. This creature was as tractable as a dog, would open the door of his den, and play a hundred antic tricks at the word of command, would shew you the humours of the beggars on *Tower-Hill*, would make the side-steps in the *Prussian* exercise, and usually closed the entertainment with a fine boarding-school curtsy.

THE SECOND RANGE.

The first that is shewn you in this range is a famous dancing Bear from *Archangel*, he will divert you with his antics.

The next is Miss *NANCY*, a beautiful lioness from *Senegal*, presented to his majesty by Mr. *Bradley*.

The third that is shewn in this range is a panther, a most beautiful animal, presented to his majesty by Sir *Ashton Lever*. Panthers as well as lions are said to have their sympathies strongly imprest upon them. *Ælian* relates the story of a man who brought up a panther from a whelp, and with him a little kid, who were so fond of each other that they played together like kittens; the kid happening to die was offered to the panther to eat, which she refused. The man fasted the panther day after day, who still refused the flesh of her play-fellow, till grown desperate with hunger, she fell upon her keeper rather than touch the flesh of her friend.

In the 4th den is a leopard brought from the *East Indies* by Capt. *Morris*.

And in the 5th is a leopardess, remarkable for its docility, and many antic tricks. It seems an

exception against the general notion that leopards are never to be thoroughly tamed; for it will obey its keeper, and tumble at the word of command.

In the 6th apartment is a fine stately leopard brought from *Senegal* on the coast of *Africa* by Capt. *Risley*.

In the 7th a female baboon from the *Brazils*, or perhaps from the *Cape of Good Hope*, where monkeys of this kind are more frequent. There was formerly one that bred in the *Tower*. The little ape she brought forth was esteemed the greatest curiosity the kingdom ever produced; none of the kind having been known to breed here before or since. Nobody suspected the pregnancy of the dam till she had brought forth her little one, which she nursed with the same tenderness and much in the same manner as other rationals. She carried it in her arms, and sometimes on her back, and danced it round the room with much drollery; but what is most remarkable, there was a dry nurse in the same room, of the same species, who was as fond of it as the dam. This old creature that used to run loose about the room, one day took it upon her back and ran away with it. She mounted the ridge of the dens, and when she thought she had it safe to herself, she seemed so highly pleased, that the keepers by her antics, were afraid she would have dropped it; but having recovered it from her without hurt, they ever after chained her up. Sometimes the dam and she would quarrel about the nursery. A gentleman observing the particular tenderness of these animals, cried out to the keeper, "We are all in the wrong, William, *These are the rationals, and we are the apes.*"

Of the last baboon that occupied this apartment they used to tell abundance of surprizing stories; but the writer of this account cannot help

help repeating one, of which he was partly an eye witness. Having one day broke his chain, in the twinkling of an eye he mounted to the top of one of the offices and there set his keepers at defiance. When they prepared to set ladders to attack him by storm, he played the tiles about their heads with such dexterity, strength, and nimbleness, that he fairly beat them off; when they attempted to surprize him by stratagem, he was no less vigilant than before he had been active, and discovered as much sagacity in defeating their plots, as he had shewn courage in opposing their attacks. Finding him neither to be overcome by force or stratagem, they had recourse to milder methods, and thought to entice him down by feasting his companions openly in his sight; but that too failed of success. He seemed to divert himself much, by the chattering he made, in baffling all the arts they could devise to recover him; but at length, after untiling almost all the range, and laughing as long as he thought proper at those who thought themselves wiser than himself, he came very leisurely down and retired to his apartment among his fellows.

The next curiosity you are shewn is a *Muscovy* cat, sent from the dey of *Algiers*, and presented to his majesty by the late *Algerine* ambassador. This creature, which is beautifully spotted, is made very long in the back, head and tail, and somewhat like a ferret.

8th. You are shewn a red-faced monkey from the coast of *Malabar*.

9. An ape brought from the *East-Indies*, and presented to his majesty by Mr. *Touchet*.

10th. A *Maucauc*, a curious animal of the squirrel kind, brought from the Island of *Joanna* on the Eastern Coast of *Africa*, remarkable for his beautiful red eyes.

11th. A brown eagle from *Norway*, with wings nine feet when extended.

12th. An *Eagle* of the sun, taken in a *French* prize by admiral *Boscawen*, and by him presented to his late majesty. This bird is supposed to soar the highest of all the feather'd tribe; and is able to look stedfastly at the sun, even in his most refulgent splendor; whence it obtained the name by which that species of eagles is distinguished. They are said, as soon as they hatch, to turn the heads of their young to the eastern sun; and if they cannot bear the light and heat, they spurn them from the nest as a spurious race. Agreeable to this is that beautiful simile in *Dryden*,

So when Jove's bird on some tall cedar's head

Has a new race of generous eagles bred;

While yet implum'd within the nest they lie,

Wary she turns them to the eastern sky:

Then, if unequal to the God of day,

Abash'd they shrink, and shun the potent ray,

She spurns 'em forth and casts them quite away,

But if with daring eye unmov'd they gaze,

Withstand the light and bear the golden blaze,

Tender she broods them with a parent's love,

The future servants of her master Jove.

Lambs, hares, fawns, pheasants, and even kids, are the ordinary food with which these birds bring up their young; and in the remote parts of *France*, if we may credit travellers, a gentleman who happens to have an eagle's nest or two on his estate, thinks them equivalent to a good farm's rent. The game that the eagles bring home to their young serve both the eaglets and the family.

It is remarked by historians, that the eagles shed their feathers every year, as the hart does his horns, and

and the serpent his skin; and that they live to an exceeding great age. The Benedictine monks of the abbey of St. *Bertin*, at St. *Omer's*, had an eagle which they reported to be 300 years old.

13th. A beautiful horned owl from *Gibraltar*, presented to his majesty by Lieut. Col. *Boyd*.

14th. A jackall or lion's provider. How these animals came by the name of the lion's provider is not easy to be accounted for: they dare not approach the lion any more than any other wild inhabitant of the forest.

On the coast of *Malabar*, where these animals abound most, there are very few lions. It is said of them, that they there frequently assemble in the night near the villages and hamlets, making a piteous noise like children in distress; and when the inhabitants are alarmed and come forth, they fall upon the feeblest to make them their prey.

In this manner, it is possible that their cries, when in search for prey, may rouse the lion, where lions are numerous, and give him notice where to direct his course; but the jackall, if he happens to come in the lion's way, has only his heels to trust to, any more than other animals of the ferocious kind.

European strangers have formerly been deceived by the cries of these animals, and have been surprized by them; but they are now so well known, that few accidents of that kind happen, except to hunters in the woods, who are sometimes attacked when off their guard; but they seldom or never have the courage to attack man openly. We have already taken notice of the nicety of the leopard with respect to his food. In this respect he seems to be equalled if not exceeded by the jackall, who washes his meat before he eats it.

The next creature shewn is a Racoon from the coast of *Guinea*, which is small, but much more beautiful than those brought from *America*. This creature lives about the sea shores, and chiefly on shell-fish, which it takes in a very safe and dexterous manner; for whenever the fish opens its shell to receive either air or nutriment, this creature, we are told, puts in a small pebble, so that the shell may not close again, and then picks out the fish with its claws.

Near to this is a tyger-cat, brought from *Bombay* by Capt. *Fletcher*, and presented to his present majesty. It is a beautiful creature, much larger than the largest boar-cat, delightfully coloured, and fierce beyond description.

In the last place you are shewn a large hyena, a fierce animal, and is said to be endued with great subtilty; but the noise he makes alarms travellers, and gives them notice to avoid the danger; yet, to those who are unacquainted with them, this noise may have a contrary effect; for they so perfectly imitate the human voice, by a sort of moan and groan which they make, that a stranger might easily mistake it for the voice of a human creature in extreme torture. Some say that the hyena will dig human bodies out of their graves, and eat them; but perhaps this is only when pressed by the severity of hunger. He naturally limps upon one of his hind legs, notwithstanding which imperfection he is tolerably swift; his neck is remarkably stiff, so that in looking behind, or snatching at any thing obliquely, he is obliged to move his whole body in the same manner as the hog or the badger. He is of a dun colour, inclining to be reddish, with some streaks of a dark brown; and the hair upon his neck is near a span long, and often set up like hog's bristles.

We cannot quit this subject without lamenting
B the

the loss of a fine large Ostrich which lately died here, and of which we shall give some account, as we hope to see her habitation soon occupied by another. This creature was sent as a present to his late majesty by the dey of *Tunis*. Her shape and colour was not very unlike that of the turkey breed, only greyer; but the size vastly longer, being formerly accounted the largest bird in the world, tho' later discoveries have proved the contrary. Its legs were of the size of an ordinary jack-ass's, and very long, as was her neck, of which she had great command, carrying it erect and stately like the swan, so that when she walked, her bill was higher than the tallest man's head. You may judge of her bulk by her eggs, of which she laid 14 while she lived in *England*, several of which are now to be seen, each weighing upwards of five pounds, and when first laid weighed above six. She had a pretty large warm room to live in, which was often cleaned, and the straw therein shifted, otherwise she would soon have died; for the climate of this country seems by no means fitted to the tender nature of these birds, tho' by their large bones and vast bulk, they appeared to be very strong. There was some time ago a couple of them, but one died before the other, by swallowing a large nail that stopped its passage.

The vulgar error, that the ostrich can digest iron, has been long since exploded; for in the year 1659, the *Morocco* ambassador to the States General, among other rarities, having brought over to *Holland* an ostrich, as a present, it died at *Amsterdam* in a few days, by swallowing iron nails, which the populace threw to it, upon a presumption that it could digest them like other food; but the ostrich being opened, about 80 nails were found entire in its stomach.

All the creatures that are here shewn are regularly

larly fed with food proper for them, and as carefully attended, as if they were indeed of royal dignity. This takes off much of their savage nature, and makes them tame and submissive, and perhaps contributed not a little to disappoint the expectations of king *James* I. when he made trial of the fierce nature of the lion; for that prince having ordered a lion to be turned out of his den, and a bear to be put to him; the lion refused to attack the bear: they tried another, and at length two together, but in vain; the lions discovered plain symptoms of fear, by making to their dens. Such were the effects of indolence and high feeding upon animals, the most remarkable of any for courage and ferocity.

Of the Spoils of the INVINCIBLE ARMADA.

WHEN you enter the great gate of the Tower, one of the warders will attend you, and carry you in regular order to the several places where the curiosities are shewn; the first of which is situated to the southward of the White Tower, and in it are repositied the SPOILS of the INVINCIBLE ARMADA (as it was stiled by *Philip* II. of *Spain*) in order to perpetuate to latestt posterity, the memory of that signal victory obtained by the *English* over the whole naval power of *Spain*, which will ever make the reign of queen *Elizabeth* glorious in the *British* annals. This ARMADA, when it rendezvouz'd at the *Groyne*, under the command of the duke of *Medina Sidonia*, consisted of 132 ships, including transports, on board of which were embarked 19,290, soldiers, 8,350 sailors, 2,080 galley slaves, and 2,630 pieces of cannon, which at that time of day, when ships of 1200 tons carried hardly 60 pieces of ordnance, was a prodigious force. On the 21st of *July*

1588, this formidable fleet appeared off *Plymouth*, and was met there by the *English* under the command of lord *Effingham*, lord high admiral, *Drake*, *Hawkins*, and *Forbisher*; when both fleets immediately formed the line of battle. The van of the *Spanish* fleet was led by *Alphonso de Leyva*; the duke of *Medina* commanded the center; and *Juan Martinez de Ricaldo* the rear. The lord high admiral of *England* in his own ship, called the *Ark Royal*, seconded by the rest of his squadron, fell upon *Leyva's* division, and a terrible engagement ensued; but *Drake*, *Hawkins*, and *Forbisher* mutually supporting each other where the danger was greatest, and taking the advantage of the enemy, where they observed them weakest, put their rear into disorder, and forced them upon their center, which occasioned some confusion; but night coming on, obliged both parties to lay by; and the *English* being ill provided with ammunition and stores, were in no haste to renew the engagement, well knowing that every day would weaken their adversaries, and increase their own strength. Accordingly, the very night after the first engagement, one of their ships of the line, by some accident blew up, and the fire from her communicating itself to the ship whereof *Don Pedro de Valdez* was captain, she fell an easy prize to admiral *Drake*, who sent her into *Dartmouth*. This was looked upon as a favourable omen of a complete victory. Two whole days, however, were spent in repairing the damages sustained on both sides, in which time the *English* were continually reinforced from the neighbouring ports with men, ammunition, and ships, which enabled them on the 23d, after some time spent in striving to gain the wind, to fight the enemy on more equal terms than in the preceding engagement, and having gained their point, fell upon *Ricaldo's* squadron with

with their whole force, and would certainly have destroyed it, had not the *Spanish* admiral made a gallant attempt for his preservation.

Then the fight became general, and the *English* managed their ships with so much ease and dexterity, that the unweildy *Spaniards*, who lay like hulks in a dead calm, could make but little use of their superior strength, orders having been given by the *English* commander in chief, to avoid by all means a close engagement; by which, as the enemy's ships were full of men, a great slaughter was made of them without suffering in return any considerable loss. In this manner a sort of running fight was maintained for two days, with no decisive advantage on either side, other than what arose from the disparity of numbers killed.

It should have been before remarked, that according to the original plan of this invasion, the *Spanish* admiral was to have been joined in the *British* channel by the duke of *Parma* with a body of 30,000 land forces from the *Spanish Netherlands*; but seeing no appearance of their arrival, he had dispatched express after express to hasten their embarkation; and at length set sail himself to the streights of *Calais* to facilitate their junction. This motion had been foreseen, and a strong squadron of 40 sail, under lord *Henry Seymour*, and Sir *William Winter*, were properly stationed, as well to block up the ports from whence those succours were to embark, as to watch the future motions of the *Spanish* admiral. This was a noble stroke of policy, and was soon followed by another that ruin'd their whole project, and put an end to the great consternation, that had overspread the whole nation on the first appearance of so vast an armament.

When it was discovered by the lord high admiral what course the *Spaniards* had steered, a coun-

cil of war was immediately called, wherein it was resolved not to lose a moment from pursuing them; on this occasion admiral *Drake*, whose presence of mind never failed him on the most pressing emergencies, bethought himself of an expedient to distress the enemy, without risking the queen's ships in so unequal a conflict. Thus having communicated his scheme to the commander in chief, it was resolved to put it in execution, and the rather as the contrivance was new, and consequently unsuspected. Accordingly, eight old and shattered ships were hastily fitted up, and filled with all sorts of combustibles; and when the fleet came up with the enemy, who lay at anchor off *Calais*, waiting for the duke of *Parma*; those ships were secretly dispatched in the night, with proper instructions to their respective captains, to grapple at proper distances, where the enemy were closest in the line, observing always to keep the wind; and when their ships were thus properly stationed, to set them on fire, and then bring off their men: this was executed under the direction of the captains *Prowse* and *Young*, with all imaginable success; for while the *Spaniards*, thinking themselves surprised, were preparing for an expected attack, the captains of the fire ships did their business, and in little more than an hour, the whole ocean seemed on fire, as if to devour what she could not swallow up of that presumptuous Armada, which had brayed the Majesty of Heaven, been blessed by the Pope, and pronounced invincible. Now nothing but horror, confusion, and hurry ensued; some were on fire, some fell foul of others, some cut their cables, and drove on shore; and had it not been for the calmness of the duke of *Medina*, their whole fleet had that night perished with their hopes; but he seeing the danger and penetrating the cause, ordered his fleet to separate, every one shifting

shifting for himself, and to rendezvous next morning at *Graveling*: tho' those were the sagest orders that could have been issued in the present dilemma, yet the *English* reaped from the consequences all the advantages they could have wished: it furnished them with an opportunity of attacking their huge ships singly, with what force they thought proper; and of coming to a general engagement, before the *Spaniards* were recovered from the dreadful panic with which they were struck. *Drake* and *Forbisher*, experienced sea-officers as ever the world produced, well knew how to improve this critical turn of fortune in their favour, and resolutely attacked the duke of *Medina's* own squadron before it could be half formed, and made terrible havock, while the other commanders were as vigilant in seeking out the scattered remains of *Levy's* and *Ricaldo's*; in a word the sea seemed covered with wrecks; and the flower of the *English* nobility, who had waited on shore for the event of this engagement, seeing all fears over from the *Spaniards* landing, flocked on board the ships, which were now increased to the number of 150 sail, to be sharers in the glory of delivering their country from slavery and papal tyranny.

In vain did the duke of *Medina*, in this lamentable distress, endeavour to regain the *British* channel; winds as well as waves, fought against him, and drove him on the coast of *Zealand*, where he must have perished without any other enemies than tides, shelves, rocks, and sands, had not Providence reserved him to experience farther dangers.

The *English*, well knowing that they must inevitably share in one common destruction if they pursued, prudently gave over the chase; and the duke having now no other views than those of self-preservation, (the wind chopping about in the very instant of his greatest danger) called a council of

war, in which it was resolved to sail for *Spain*, by the northern passage. In this resolution they weighed anchor, but a storm arose that crossed their hopes for a while, and left them once more at the mercy of the *English*, who penetrating their design, pursued them beyond the Firth of *Edinburgh*, tho' with no other advantage, than that of weakening their crippled ships still more, and exposing them thereby to the fury of the first tempest that happened, which afterwards effectually destroyed them.

In the several engagements on the *British* coast, 15 of their stoutest ships, besides transports, were either destroyed or taken: on the coast of *Ireland* some were sunk, some dashed to pieces against the rocks, some run on sands, and some were burnt by the *Spaniards* themselves. Between the rivers of *Lochfoille* and *Lochswille*, on the north coast, 9 were stranded, and the crews forced to seek for succour among the wild *Irish*. In the bay of *Calbeggy*, three more run upon the rocks, and most of the men perished. In the bay of *Barreys*, a large ship of 1000 tons, and 54 fine brass cannon, was sunk, and all on board perished, saving 16, who, by their apparel, seemed persons of great distinction. On the coast of *Thomond* two ships more perished, one whereof they fired; the other was lost off *St. Sebastians*, and had 300 men on board, 240 of whom were drowned. Before Sir *Tirlogh Obrione's* house, another great ship was lost, supposed to be a *Galleas*. In short, from the 21st of *July*, when this vaunting Armada was first beaten by the *English*, until the 10th of *September* following, when the shattered remains of it passed the *Irish* coast, it should seem that it had never had one good day or night; so that of 132 ships that arrived in the *British* channel, scarce 70 of them returned home again, and of 30,000 souls on board, upwards

upwards of 20,000 were either killed, or drowned, or remained prisoners in *England*.—Such was the fate of this vain-glorious enterprize.

The Reliques that are preserved here of this memorable Victory, so glorious for our Country, together with some other curiosities of the like Kind, are,

1. The common soldiers pikes, 18 feet long, pointed with long sharp spikes, and shod with iron, which were designed to keep off the horse, to facilitate the landing of their foot.

2. The *Spanish* officers lances, finely engraven; these were formerly gilt, but the gilding is now almost worn off with cleaning.---There is a story current concerning these, that when *Don Pedro de Valdez*, already mentioned, passed his examination before lord *Burleigh*, he told his lordship, that those fine polished lances were put on board to bleed the *English* with; to which that nobleman reply'd joakingly, that, if he were not mistaken, the *English* had performed that operation better on their good friends the *Spaniards*, with worse instruments.

3. The *Spanish* Ranceur, made in different forms, which were intended either to kill the men on horseback, or pull them off their horses.---At the back is a spike, with which they tell you, they were to pick the roast beef out of the *Englishmen's* teeth.---On one of them is a piece of silver coin, which they intended to make current: on it are three heads, supposed to be the *Pope's*, *Philip II's* and queen *Mary's*.—This is a curiosity that most *Spaniards* come to see.

4. An uncommon piece of arms, being a pistol in a shield, so contrived as to fire the pistol, and cover the body at the same time with the shield. It is to be fired by a match-lock, and the sight of

the enemy is to be taken through a little grate in the shield, which is pistol proof.

5. A small train of 10 pieces of pretty little cannon, neatly mounted on proper carriages, being a present from the foundery of *London* to king *Charles I.* when a child, to practise the art of gunnery with. These, tho' no part of the *Spanish* spoils, are yet a great curiosity.

6. The banner with a crucifix upon it, which was to have been carried before the *Spanish* general. On it is engraven the Pope's benediction before the *Spanish* fleet sailed: for the Pope came to the water-side, and on seeing the fleet blessed it, and, as has been said, stiled it INVINCIBLE.

7. *Danish* and *Saxon* clubs, which weapons those people jointly are said to have used in the conquest of *England*, and are, perhaps, curiosities of the greatest antiquity of any in the *TOWER*, having lain there about 850 years. The warders call them the *Women's Weapons*, because, say they, the *British* women made a prize of them, when in one night they all conspired together, and cut the throats of 35,000 *Danes*, the greatest piece of secrecy the *English* women ever kept, for which they have ever since been honoured with the right-hand of the man, the upper end of the table, and the first cut of every dish of victuals they happen to like the best.—Indeed in 1002, a prodigious slaughter was made of the *Danes*, on the feast of *St. Brice*, not by the secret conspiracy of the women alone; but by the private orders of *Ethelred II.* who commanded his officers on that day to extirpate the whole race of the *Danes* out of his dominions, at once, sparing neither man, woman nor child; which orders were so punctually obeyed, that only about 16, who got on board a ship, escaped; but these alarming their countrymen, they afterwards returned, and took a severe revenge.

8. The

8. The *Spanish* cravats, as they are called; these are engines of torture, made of iron, and put on board to lock the feet, arms, and heads of *English* heretics together.

9. *Spanish* bilboes, made of iron likewise, to yoke the *English* prisoners two and two.

10. *Spanish* shot, which are of four sorts; spike-shot, star-shot, chain-shot, and link-shot, all admirably contrived, as well for the destruction of the masts and rigging of ships, as for the sweeping the decks of their men. But some attribute the invention of these to admiral *Drake*, to be employed against the *Spaniards*.

11. *Spanish* spadas poisoned at the points, so that if a man received but ever so slight a wound with one of those, it proved certain death.

12. *Spanish* halberts, or spears, some whereof are curiously engraven and inlaid with gold.

13. The ax, with which queen *Ann Bullen* (mother to queen *Elizabeth*) was beheaded. This was performed May 19, 1536, a little before noon, by an executioner sent for on purpose from *Calais*. At the time of her death she was not quite 30 years of age, and fell a sacrifice to the jealousy, or rather the caprice of *Henry VIII.* to whom she was lawfully married. The earl of *Essex* (queen *Elizabeth*'s favourite) was likewise beheaded with the same ax.

14. A *Spanish* pole-ax used in boarding of ships.

15. Thumb-screws, of which there were several chests full on-board the *Spanish* fleet. The use they were intended for is said to have been to extort confession from the *English* where their money was hid, had that cruel people prevailed. Certain it is, that after the defeat, the whole conversation of the court and country turned upon the discoveries made by the *Spanish* prisoners of the racks, the wheels, and the whips of wire, with which they

36 *Of the TOWER of LONDON,*

were to scourge the *English* of every rank, age, and sex. The most noted heretics were to be put to death; those that survived were to be branded on the forehead with a hot iron; and the whole form of government both in church and state was to be overturned.

16. The *Spanish* morning-star; a destructive engine resembling the figure of a star, of which there were many thousands on board, and all of them with poisoned points; and were designed to strike at the enemy as they came on board in case of a close attack.

17. The *Spanish* general's halbert, covered with velvet. All the nails of this weapon are double gilt with gold; and on its top is the Pope's head, curiously engraven.

18. A *Spanish* battle-ax, so contrived as to strike four holes in a man's scull at once; and has besides a pistol in the handle with a match-lock.

19. King *Henry* the VIII's walking staff, which has three match-lock pistols in it, with coverings to keep the charges dry. With this staff, the warders tell you, the king walked round the city sometimes to see that the constables did their duty; and one night as he was walking near the bridge-foot, the constable stopt to know what he did with such a mischievous weapon at that time of the night; upon which the king struck him; but the constable calling the watchmen to his assistance, his majesty was apprehended and carried to the *Poultry Compter*, where he lay confined till morning, without either fire or candle; when the keeper was informed of the rank of his prisoner, he dispatched a messenger to the constable, who came trembling with fear, expecting nothing less than to be hanged, drawn and quartered; but instead of that, the king applauded his resolution in honestly doing his duty, and made him a handsome present.

20. A large wooden cannon, called *Policy*, because, say your guides, when *Henry VIII.* besieged *Bologna*, the roads being impassable for heavy cannon, he caused a number of those wooden ones to be made, and mounted on proper batteries before the town, as if real cannon, which so terrified the *French* commandant, that when he beheld a formidable train, as he thought, just ready to play, he gave up the town without firing a shot.—The truth is, the duke of *Suffolk*, who commanded at this siege under the king, soon made himself master of the lower town; but it was not till seven weeks afterwards that the upper town capitulated, in which time the *English* sustained great loss.

21. The last thing they shew of these memorable spoils, is the *Spanish* general's shield, not worn by, but carried before him as an ensign of honour. On it are depicted, in most curious workmanship, the labours of *Hercules*, and other expressive allegories, which seem to throw a shade upon the boasted skill of modern artists. The date is 1376, near 100 years before the art of printing was known in *England*.

The inscription upon it is as follows, in *Roman* characters, tolerably engraven: ADVLTERIO DEIANIRA CONSPVRGANS OCCIDITVR CACVS AB HERCUL. OPPRIMITVR 1379. Alluding to the killing of *Cacus* by *Hercules*, for adultery with his wife *Deianira*.

22. Some weapons made with the part of a scythe fixed on a pole, which was taken from the duke of *Monmouth's* party at the battle of *Sedgemoor* in the reign of *James II.*

23. The partyzans that were carried at the funeral of king *William III.*

24. At the upper end of the room is a green canopy.

canopy, inclosed with Gothic arches and pillars, which, when drawn up, presents to view three very striking figures; the first *Q. Elizabeth* alighting from her horse, to go to review her fleet at *Tilbury*. She is superbly dressed in the armour she had on at the time above-mentioned, with a rich white silk petticoat, curiously ornamented with pearls, ipangles, &c. Her robe or upper dress is rich crimson sattin, laced with gold and fringed. Her hair is finely ornamented with pearls.

Just by her side stands the second figure, a fine cream-coloured horse, his bridle curiously ornamented with gilt metal; the saddle covered with crimson velvet, laced also with gold and fringed.

At the head of the horse stands the third figure, a page holding the bridle with his left hand, and the queen's helmet with a plume of white feathers thereon in his right. This page is dressed in a silk snuff-colour garment lined with blue, with a blue silk sash fringed with gold, according to the fashion of that time. The whole together makes a most elegant appearance.

Of the SMALL ARMORY.

TO this curiosity we are led by a small folding door adjoining to the east end of the Tower-chapel, the ascent to which is by a grand staircase of 50 easy steps. On the left side of the uppermost landing-place is the workshop, wherein are constantly employed about 14 furbishers, in cleaning, repairing, and new-placing the arms. When you enter the armory itself, you will see, what they call a wilderness of arms, so artificially disposed, and so admirably ranged, that at one view, you behold arms for near 80,000 men, all bright and clean, and fit for service at a moment's warning; a sight that none ever beheld without

without astonishment, and is not to be matched perhaps in the world. Besides those exposed to public view, there are 16 chests shut up, each chest holding about 1200 muskets.

The north and south walls are adorned with 16 pilasters (each side eight) of pikes 16 feet long, with capitals of pistols in the *Corinthian* order. At the west end, on the left hand as you enter, are two curious pyramids composed of pistols, standing upon crowns, globes, and scepters, finely carved and placed upon a pedestal five feet high; at the east or farther end, in the opposite corner, are two suits of armour, one made for *Henry V.* the other for *Henry VI.* over each of which is a semicircle of pistols; between these is represented the figure of an organ, the large pipes composed of brass blunderbusses, the small of pistols; on one side of this figure is the representation of a fiery serpent, the head and tail of carved work, and the body of pistols, winding round in the form of a snake; and on the other a hydra, or seven-headed monster, whose heads are very artificially combined by links of pistols.

The inter-columns that compose the wilderness, round which you are carried by your guides, are,

1. Some arms taken at *Bath* in the year 1715. These are distinguished from all others in the Tower, by having what they call dog-locks, which kind of locks have a ketch to secure them from going off at a half-cock.

2. Bayonets and pistols put up in the form of half-moons and fans, with the imitation of a target in the center, made up of bayonet-blades: these bayonets, of which you will observe several other-fans composed, are of the first invention, having plug-handles, which go into the muzzle of a gun, instead of over it, and thereby prevent the firing of the piece without shooting away the bayonet

bayonet. These were invented at *Bayonne* in *Spain*, from whence they take their name.

3. Brass blunderbusses for sea-service, with capitals of pistols over them; the waves of the sea are here represented in old-fashioned bayonets.

4. Bayonets and sword-bayonets, in the form of half-moons and fans, and set in scollop-shells finely carved: the sword-bayonet is made like the old bayonet with a plug-handle, only different from it by being longer.

5. The rising sun, irradiated with rays of pistols set in a chequered frame of marine hangers, of a peculiar make, having brass handles, and the form of a dog's head on their pummels.

6. Four beautiful twisted pillars, made with pistols up to the top, which is about 22 feet high, and placed at right angles, with the form of a falling star on the ceiling exactly in the middle of them, being the center of this magnificent room. Into this place opens the grand stair-case door, for the admission of the royal family, or any of the nobility, whose curiosity may lead them to view the armory; opposite to which opens another door into the balcony, that affords a fine prospect of the parade, the governor's house, the surveyor-general's, store-keeper's, and the other grand officers houses in the Tower. This grand entrance has been newly ornamented; the capitals, irradiations, and heads of *Julius* and *Augustus Cæsar*, are finely gilt; and the whole armory neatly cleaned and painted, and newly fitted up in a most elegant manner.

7. The form of a pair of large folding-gates, made of serjeants halberts of antique make.

8. Horsemen's carbines, blunderbusses, and pistols, hanging artificially in furbelows and flounces.

9. *Medusa's* head, commonly called the witch of *Endor*, within three regular ellipses of pistols, with snakes represented stinging her. The features are
finely;

finely carved, and the whole figure contrived with curious art.-- This figure terminates the north side.

10. The figure of a hydra, or seven-headed monster, very curiously wreathed.

11. Facing the east wall, as you turn round, is a grand figure of a lofty organ, 10 ranges high, in which are contained 2000 pair of pistols.

12. On the south side, as you return, the first figure that attracts attention, is that of *Jupiter* riding in a fiery chariot drawn by eagles, as if in the clouds, holding a thunder-bolt in his left-hand, and over his head a rainbow: this figure is finely carved, decorated with bayonets.

13. King *Henry V.* the greatest conqueror in his time.

14. King *Henry VI.* his son.

Note, *The figures on this side answer pretty nearly to those on the other; and therefore need no farther description till you come again to the center; where on each side the door leading to the balcony, you will see,*

15. A fine representation, in carved work, of the star and garter, thistle, rose, and crown, ornamented with pistols, &c. and very elegantly enriched with birds and other creatures.

16. The arms taken from Sir *William Perkins*, Sir *John Friend*, *Charnock*, and others concerned in the assassination plot, in 1696, among which they shew the very blunderbuss with which they intended to shoot king *William* near *Turnham-Green*, in his way to *Hampton-Court*; also the carbine with which *Charnock* undertook to shoot that monarch as he rode a hunting.

17. Lastly, you are shewn the Highlander's arms, taken in 1715, particularly the earl of *Mar's* fine piece, exquisitely wrought, and inlaid with mother of pearl; also a Highland broad-sword, with which a Highlander struck general *Evans* over the

the head, and at one blow cut him through his hat, wig, and iron scull-cap; on which that general is said to have shot him dead; others say he was taken prisoner, and generously forgiven for his bravery. Here is also the sword of Justice (having a sharp point) the sword of Mercy (having a blunt point) carried before the Pretender when proclaimed in *Scotland* in 1715; some of the Highlanders pistols, the barrels and stocks being all iron; also a Highlander's *Loughabar* ax, with which it is said colonel *Gardiner* was killed at the battle of *Preston Pans*.

A discerning eye will discover a thousand peculiarities in the disposition of so vast a variety of arms, which no description can reach; and therefore it is fit that every one who has a taste for the admirable combinations of art, should gratify that darling passion with the sight of a curiosity, the noblest in its kind the world affords.

Of the ROYAL TRAIN of ARTILLERY.

BENEATH the small armory, on a ground-floor of equal dimensions, is the royal train of artillery, which one cannot view without a kind of awful dread. To see so many and such various engines of destruction, before whose dreadful thunder, churches, palaces, pompous edifices, the noblest works of human genius, fall together in one common and undistinguished ruin; one cannot, I say, reflect upon this, without wishing that the horrible invention had staid plain, like a false conception, in the womb of nature, never to have been ripened into birth.

At your entrance you are shewn 2 copper cannon, 3 pounders, on wheels, which were taken from the gate of the governor's house at *Quebec*.

You are then shewn 2 mortars, and upwards of 20 fine pieces of cannon, lately taken from the

French

French at Cherburgh. Their description, date, and weight are as follows:

Two MORTARS, both inscriptions alike.

Date when made. *Weight.*

1684

2840

Kelleri Helvetii fecit Duaci.

Kellerious Helvetius made it at Douay.

Non solis radios, sed Jovis fulmina.

Not the rays of the sun, but Jupiter's thunder.

The CANNON.

1709 HECUBE. Hecuba. 4090

Inscr. Ultima Ratio Regum, Louis Charles de Bourbon, Conte D'Eu, Duc Dumale.

The last Resort of Kings, Louis Charles of Bourbon, Earl d'Eu, Duke of Dumale.

Pluribus nec impar. Beren. Donicourt fec.

A match for many, Berenger Donicourt maker.

Date when made. *Weight.*

1739 NITOCRIS. The Splendor, spiked up. 4080

Inscription as the former.

1730 L'EMERILLION. The Merim. 5320

1748 Le TEMERAIRE. The Rash. 5980

1748 AUGUSTE. The Augustus, spiked up. 5770

1748 ANTONIN. The Anthony, spiked up. 5740

1748 L'INSENSIBLE. The Insensible spiked. 5660

1741 Le MALEFAISANT. The Mischievous, spiked up. 5500

1750 Le VANQUEUR. The Conqueror, sp. 5670

1732 Le JUSTE. The Just, spiked up. 5490

1730 Le DIVINNERESSE. The Conjuror. 4000

1745 L'IMPERIEUSE. The Imperious, sp. 4160

1744 La FURIEUSE. The Furious. 4160

1744 La VIOLENTE. The Violent, spiked. 4150

1719 La SAGE. The Wise. 4346

1720 La MORESQUE. The Blackmoor. 3080

1751 La DILIGENCE. The Diligence, sp. 3960

1751 La LABORIEUX. The Laborious, sp. 3302

1751

44 *Of the TOWER of LONDON,*

1751 Le RENOMME. The Renown, spiked. 3367

1742 Le FOUdryANT, The Dreadful, sp. 3311

1742 L'ULYSSE, The Ulysses. 2353

2. Two large pieces of cannon employed by admiral *Vernon* before *Carthage*; they have each a large scale driven out of their muzzles by balls from the castle of *Bocca Ghica*.

3. Two carved pieces, of excellent workmanship, presented by the city of *London* to the young duke of *Gloucester*, queen *Ann's* son, to learn him the art of war.

4. Four small mortars in miniature, for the throwing hand granadoes, the invention of colonel *Brown*. They are fired with a lock like a common gun; but have not been introduced into practice.

5. Two fine brass cannons taken from the walls of *Vigo* by the late lord *Cobham*, in 1704. Their breeches represent lions couchant, with the effigy of *St. Barbary*, to whom they were dedicated.

6. A petard for the bursting open city or castle gates.

7. A large train of fine brass battering cannon, 24 pounders, never yet used.

8. A parcel of cannon of a new invention, from 6 to 24 pounders. Their superior excellence consists first, in their lightness; the 24 pounders weighing not quite 1700 weight, whereas formerly they weighed 5000, the rest are in proportion; and, 2dly, in the contrivance for levelling them, which is by a screw, instead of beds and coins. This new method is more expeditious, and saves two men to a gun, and is said to be the invention of his late Royal Highness the duke of *Cumberland*.

9. Brass mortars, 13 inches diameter, which throw a shell of 300 weight; with a number of lesser mortars and shells in proportion.

10. A

10. A carcase, which they fill at sieges with pitch, tar, and other combustibles, to set towns on fire; it is thrown out of an 18 inch mortar, and will burn two hours where it happens to fall.

11. A *Spanish* mortar, of 12 inches diameter, taken on board a ship in the *West-Indies*.

12. Six *French* pieces of cannon, 6 pounders, taken from the rebels at the battle of *Culloden*, fought *April 16, 1746*. This battle lasted but 35 minutes; but the slaughter was so great, that 3000 rebels fell on the spot: it is said that lord *Kingsfon's* horse killed 10 or 12 of them a-piece in the pursuit.

13. A beautiful piece of ordnance, made for king *Charles I.* when prince of *Wales*. It is finely ornamented with several emblematical devices, among which is an eagle throwing a thunderbolt in the clouds.

14. A train of field-pieces, called the galloping train, carrying a ball of one pound and a half each.

15. A destroying engine that throws 30 hand-granadoes at once, and is fired by a train.

16. A most curious brass cannon made for prince *Henry*, eldest son of king *James I.* the ornamenting whereof is said to have cost 200*l.* It is inscribed with the makers names, *Thomas and Richard Pitt*, 1608, who no doubt were proud of the performance, which is indeed admirable.

17. A piece with seven bores, for throwing so many bullets at once; and another with three, made as early as *Henry VIIIth's* time.

18. The drum-major's chariot of state, with the kettle drums placed; it is drawn by 4 white horses, at the head of the train, when upon a march.

19. Two *French* field-pieces, taken at the battle of *Hochstadt*, in 1704, in which the *French* had 12,000 men killed, 5000 wounded, and more than 30,000 taken prisoners.

20. An

20. An iron cannon of the first invention, being bars of iron hammered together, and hooped, from top to bottom with iron hoops, to prevent its bursting. It has no carriage, but was to be moved from place to place by means of six rings fixed to it at proper distances.

21. A huge mortar, weighing upwards of 6000 weight, and throwing a shell of 500 weight two miles: this mortar was fired so often against *Namure*, in king *William's* time, that the very touch-hole is melted for want of giving it time to cool.-- This siege is one of the most memorable in history. The place was thought to be impregnable, and yet taken from a compleat army within, headed by a marshal of *France*, in the sight of 100,000 men without, that came to relieve it. Lord *Cuts* commanded the *English* at the general assault of the castle, where he acquired the name of the *English Salamander*; scarce an officer or soldier in his corps came off unhurt; the greatest part fell in the action, than which none was ever more desperate.

22. A fine twisted brass cannon, 12 feet long, made in *Edward the VIth's* time, called queen *Elizabeth's* pocket pistol; which your guides, by way of joke, will tell you she used to wear on her right side when she rode a hunting.

23. Two brass cannon, three bores each, carrying 6 pounders, taken by the duke of *Marlborough* at the battle of *Ramillies*. Here the famous *French* household troops, which had been boasted of as impenetrable, were totally defeated and ruined: the *French* had 8000 men killed, and 6000 taken prisoners.

24. A mortar that throws 9 shells at a time: out of which the balloons were fired at the great fire-works in 1746.

25. A very curious brass cannon, finely carved, weight 52 cwt. 3 qrs. 18lb. carrying 24 pounders, with

with lord *Ligonier's* coat of arms upon it, and the names of his majesty's principal officers of ordnance, as under;

The right honourable *John* lord viscount *Ligonier*, master-general.

The most honourable *John* marquis of *Granby*, lieutenant-general.

The honourable Sir *Charles Frederick*, knight of the Bath, surveyor-general.

The honourable *Rawlinson Earl*, esq;

Andrew Wilkinfon, esq.

Charles Cocks, esq.

Besides those above enumerated, there are in this store-room a vast number of brass cannon, all new, together with sponges, ladles, rammers, hand-spikes, wadhooks, &c. wherewith the walls are lined all round; and under the ceiling there hangs on poles upwards of 4000 harness for horses, besides mens harness, drag-ropes, &c. This room, which is at least 380 feet in length, 50 wide, and 24 high, has a passage in the middle 16 feet wide, on each side of which the artillery are placed. In it are 20 pillars for supporting the small armory above; all hung round with implements of war; and besides the trophies of standards, colours, &c. taken from the enemy, it is now adorned with the transparent and well-coloured pictures brought hither from the fire-works played off at the conclusion of the last peace.

Of the HORSE ARMORY.

HERE the spectator is entertained with a perfect representation of those illustrious kings and heroes of our own nation, of whose gallant actions he has heard and read so much; all of

of them equipped and sitting on horseback, in the same bright and polish'd armour they were used to wear at the very time when those glorious deeds were performed, which will be for ever remembered to their praise.

But before you are introduced to those noble and animated figures, which exhibit a lively picture of the Knights in ancient chivalry, your wonder will be excited by being shewn one of the most complicated machines that the ingenuity of man was ever capable of constructing. It is a perfect model of those astonishing works first erected at *Derby* by *Sir Thomas Lombe*, for making organzine or thrown silk. This ingenious gentleman made two attempts, at the hazard of his life, for the completing of this machine, which by means of a friar he at length effected; and having obtained the sanction of an act of parliament in 1742, by which 14,000*l.* was paid him as a reward for discovering and introducing the said machine, he finally completed it, and brought it into use. — The following is a brief account of its parts: It contains 26,586 wheels, and 97,746 movements, which work 93,726 yards of silk thread every time the water-wheel goes round, which is thrice in one minute, and 318,504,960 yards in twenty-four hours. One water-wheel gives motion to the rest of the wheels and movements, of which any one may be stopt separately. One fire engine conveys warm air to every part of the machine, and one regulator governs the whole work.

No doubt, but in ascending the stair-case, just as you come to the landing-place, by casting your eye inward, you have seen the figure of a grenadier in his accoutrements, as if upon duty, with his piece resting upon his arm, which at first glance a stranger is apt to mistake for real life, so admirably

rably has the painter discovered the excellence of his art in the representation of this centinel. Having entered the room, you first behold a great number of iron caps and breast-plates, most of which were in use in the last German war; but the only one that was wont to be shewn as a curiosity, hangs upon a beam on the left hand as you pass thro' the entry; it has had the lower edge of the left side carried away by a flant shot of a cannon-ball; and, as an old warder used to tell the story, the rim of the man's belly that wore it, and part of his bowels, were carried away at the same time; notwithstanding which, being put under the care of a skilful surgeon, the man recovered, and lived 10 years afterwards. This story the old warder constantly told to all strangers, till his R. H. Prince *Frederic*, father of the present king, coming to see the curiosities in the Tower, and it falling to the old man's lot to attend his highness, when he came to this breast-plate, he repeated to him his accustomed tale; his royal highness listened to him with seeming pleasure, and when he had done, looking upon him with a smile, "And what, friend, says he, is there is so extraordinary in all this? I remember myself to have read in a book, of a soldier who had his head cleft in two so dextrously by the stroke of a scymitar, that one half of it fell on one shoulder and the other half of it on the opposite shoulder; and yet, on his comrade's clapping the two sides nicely together again, and binding them close with his handkerchief, the man did well, drank his pot of ale at night, and scarcely recollected that ever he had been hurt."--- This similar story, so seasonably applied, put all the company that attended his royal highness into a horse laugh; which so dashed the old warder, that he never had courage to tell his story again, so that the poor battered breast-plate has lain unnoticed ever since.

C

I have

I have already said, that the breast-plates here laid up, were almost all in use in the German war; but they were not thought necessary at first, till the want of them was felt at the battle of *Dettingen*, when the black musketeers of the enemy, being covered with their cuirasses, (the same piece of armour with the addition of a back-piece) pierced the very lines of our army, and rode up undaunted to the muzzles of our guns, till being flanked by our foot, and ill supported by their own troops, they were forced to retreat, tho' with an inconsiderable loss, considering their desperate attempt. This plainly discovered the great use of breast-plates, and orders were sent to *England* for the immediate embarkation of all that were in the Tower fit for service. In the wars of *Queen Anne*, there was the same omission, till the duke of *Marlborough* being convinced of the disadvantage his horse fought under against an enemy entrenched, as it were, in iron, sent lord *Cadogan* over, who went himself to the Tower, and chose out as many breast and back-plates as he could find for his purpose; but the duke would not suffer the latter to be worn, being, as he said, an useless incumbrance; for he was sure *his* men would never shew their backs to the enemy; most of these breast-plates are musket-proof; they are quilted on the inside, and so contrived as to cover the whole trunk of the body, and yet by the manner of fixing them on, are very little trouble to the wearer. There are likewise to be seen here a great many cuirasses taken from the *French*, out of a ship called the *Holy Ghost*, and marked *Torras*, perhaps the admiral's name.

What has been said above is rather by way of remark than description.----When you enter the room, the first thing your conductor presents to your notice is,

1. The figures of the horse and foot, on your left-

left-hand, supposed to be drawn up in military order to attend the kings on the other side of the house: these figures are as big as the life, and have lately been painted, and look indeed very noble.

2. A large tilting lance of *Charles Brandon*, duke of *Suffolk*, king *Henry the VIIIth's* general in *France*.---This nobleman excelled at the then fashionable diversion of tilting, and engaging king *Henry VIII.* who was likewise passionately fond of that royal exercise, gave the king such a shock with his spear, that had like to have cost him his life. The duke's valour had indeed been sufficiently tried in *France*, when he attended princess *Mary of England* on her marriage with *Lewis XIIth.*—On this occasion, *Francis de Valois*, presumptive heir to the crown of *France*, being willing to give some notable proof of his valour, caused jousts to be proclaimed; these jousts continued three days, in which 305 men at arms were answered by their defendants; of whom some were so hurt that they died soon after. *Francis* had chosen the duke and the marquis of *Dorset*, two of his aids, and being hurt himself at first, desired the duke and marquis to fight at barriers, who therefore took the first place against all comers. In the mean time *Francis*, as was thought, intending an affront to the duke, caused a *German*, the strongest about the court, to be armed secretly, and to present himself: they both did well; yet the duke at last, with the but-end of his spear, struck the *German* till he staggered; and then the rail was let fall: having breathed a while, they renewed the fight, when the duke so mauled the *German* about the head, that the blood gushed out at his nose and ears, and then he was secretly conveyed away. Before this encounter, the duke had likewise untorsed a gentleman at tilts, and hurt him desperately.

3. A complete suit of tilting armour, such as

the kings, nobility, and gentlemen at arms, used to exercise in on horseback; at which diversion one of the kings of *France* is said to have been killed by a shiver of a spear striking him in the eye.--- Likewise the tilting lance, the rest for the tilting lance, with the grand guard and the flits before the eye, through which they take the fight.

4. A complete suit of armour made for king *Henry VIII.* when he was but 18 years of age, rough from the hammer: 'tis at least six feet high, and the joints in the hands, arms, and thighs, knees, and feet, play like the joints of a rattlesnake, and are moved with all the facility imaginable --- The method of learning the exercise of tilting was upon wooden horses set on castors, which by the sway of the body, could be moved every way; so that by frequent practice the rider could shift, parry, strike, unhorse, and recover with surprising dexterity. Some of the horses in this armoury had undoubtedly been made use of for this purpose; and it is but lately that the castors have been taken from their feet.

5. A little suit of armour made for king *Charles II.* when he was prince of *Wales*, and about 7 or 8 years of age, with a piece of armour for his horse's head; the whole most curiously wrought and inlaid with silver.

6. Lord *Courcy's* armour, who, as the warders tell you, was grand champion in *Ireland*, and as a proof, shew you the very sword he took from the champion of *France*, for which valiant action he and all his successors have the honour to wear their hats in the king's presence; which privilege, add they, is enjoyed by lord *Kinsale*, as head of that ancient and noble family, at this day.--- It is recorded indeed of this *Courcy*, that when a conspiracy was formed against him in *Ireland*, by his own servants, at the instigation of *Hugh de Lacy*,
who

who was jealous of his power, tho' he was betrayed at his devotions, he laid 13 of the conspirators dead at his feet before he was overpowered. He was afterwards committed prisoner to the Tower of *London*, and it is no improbable conjecture that what is shewn is the very armour he brought with him to that prison.

7. Real coats of mail, called brigantine jackets: they consist of small bits of steel, so artfully quilted one over another, as to resist the point of a sword, or even, I believe, a musket-ball, and yet they are so flexible, that you may bend your body in them any way, as well as in ordinary cloathing.

8. An *Indian* suit of armour, sent as a present to king *Charles II.* from the great mogul: this is indeed a great curiosity: it is made of iron quills about two inches long, finely japanned and ranged in rows, one row slipping over another very artificially: they are bound together with silk twist, very strong: they are used in that country as a defence against darts and arrows poisoned or unpoisoned.

9. A neat little suit of armour, in which is a carved figure representing *Richard* duke of *York*, king *Edward IV*th's youngest son, who, with his brother *Edward V.* were smothered in the Tower by order of *Richard III.* commonly called Crook-backed *Richard*, their uncle and guardian. The manner of their death was this: one *Sir James Tyrrel*, a strong resolute fellow, having a commission from the king for that purpose, and employing one *Miles Forrest*, a notorious ruffian, and *Jahn Deighton* his own groom, these two wretches, by night, entered the room where the young princes, attended only by one servant, were confined, and while they slept, smothered them in their bed-clothes. After this, *Tyrrel* ordered them to be buried at the stair-foot, deep under ground; where their bones were ac-

tually found in the reign of king *Charles II.* See more of this in the history of Westminster Abbey.

10. The armour of the great *John of Gaunt*, duke of *Lancaster*, who was the son of a king, the father of a king, and the uncle of a king, but was never king himself. *Dugdale* says, that more kings and sovereign princes sprung from his loins, than from any king in *Christendom*. He was interred with *Blanch*, his first wife, on the north side of the choir of the old cathedral church of *St. Paul*; and on this monument hung his proper helmet and spear; as also his target covered with horn; which precious reliques were unfortunately consumed with that stately edifice itself, by the dreadful fire of *London*. The armour here shewn is 7 feet high, and the sword and lance are of an enormous size.

11. The droll figure of *Will Somers*, as the warders tell you, king *Henry VIIIth's* jester: an honest man, say they, of a woman's making--had a handsome woman to his wife, who made him a cuckold; and wears his horns on his head because they should not wear holes in his pocket. He would neither believe king, queen, nor any body about the court, that he was a cuckold, till he put on his spectacles to see, being a little dim-sighted, as all cuckolds should be; in which antic manner he is here represented.

12. A collar of torment, which, say your conductors, used formerly to be put about the women's necks that made cuckolds of their husbands, or scolded at them when they came home late; but that custom is left off now-a-days, to prevent quarrelling for collars, there not being smiths enough to make them, as most married men are sure to want them at one time or another.

We come now to the line of kings, which, to follow the order of your conductor, we must reverse

verse the order of their chronology, and describe the last first, as

1. His late majesty king *George II.* in a complete suit of armour, richly gilt, sitting with a sword in his hand on a white horse, richly caparisoned, with a fine *Turkey* bridle gilt with gold, with globes, crescents, and stars, velvet furniture laced with gold, gold fringe, and gold trappings. This monarch was born at *Hanover* on the 30th of *October*, 1683, came to the crown on the death of his father, *George I.* *June 11*, 1727, and died *Oct. 25*, 1760, at his palace at *Kensington*.

2. King *George I.* in a complete suit of armour, sitting with a truncheon in his hand, on a white horse, richly caparisoned, having a fine *Turkey* bridle gilt with gold, with a globe, crescent, and star; velvet furniture laced with gold, and gold trappings. This prince was born in 1660, came to the crown on the death of queen *Anne*, *August 1*, 1714, died *June 11*, 1727, on his journey to *Hanover*.

3. King *William III.* dressed in the very suit of armour worn by *Edward* the Black Prince, son of *Edward III.* in the famous battle of *Creffy*, wherein the *French* lost 11 princes, 18 bannerets, 1200 knights, 1500 gentlemen at arms, 4000 squires, who were mounted on horseback, and 30,000 common men. He is mounted on a sorrel horse, whose furniture is green velvet embroidered with silver, and holds in his right hand a flaming sword. The battle of the *Boyne*, in *Ireland*, and the taking of *Namure*, are the only memorable victories of this warlike king; who was born in 1650, ascended the *British* throne on the abdication of king *James II.* his father-in-law, *February 13*, 1688, and died *March 8*, 1702, by a fall from his horse.

4. King *Charles II.* dressed in the armour that was worn by the champion of *England* at the coro-

nation of his late majesty. There is nothing very memorable in this king's story, but his sufferings, and his restoration to the crown after twelve years banishment. He sits with a truncheon in his hand, on a fine horse richly caparisoned with crimson velvet laced with gold. He was born in 1630, succeeded to the throne on the death of his father *Charles I.* *January 30, 1649,* and died *February 6, 1684.*

5. King *Charles I.* in a rich suit of his own proper armour, gilt with gold and curiously wrought, presented to him by the city of *London*, when he was prince of *Wales*; and in the same armour that was laid on the coffin at the funeral procession of the late great duke of *Marlborough*; on which occasion a collar of SS's was added to it, and is now round it.

The civil wars in this prince's reign, and his untimely death, afford a very melancholy story, which will never be forgotten. He was born in 1600, succeeded his father king *James I.* *March 27, 1625,* and was beheaded before his own palace gates, *January 30, 1649.*

6. *James I.* of *England*, and VIth of *Scotland.* By his succeeding to the throne of *England*, on the death of queen *Elizabeth*, the kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*, which till then had been at continual wars, were united under one head. He sits on horseback, with a truncheon in his right-hand, dressed in a complete suit of figured armour. He was born in 1566, mounted the *English* throne *March 24, 1603,* and died *March 27, 1625,* after one of the most inglorious reigns of any in the *British* history.

7. King *Edward VI.* the first Protestant prince that ever reigned in *England* (if the father of the Reformation be excepted). He is said by some to have been cut out of the belly of his mother, lady

Jady *Jane Seymour*, but that queen lived 12 days after her delivery. The memorable acts of his reign are those of charity and beneficence. He gave to the citizens of *London* three hospitals: to wit, that of *Christ-Church*, for the maintenance and education of poor citizens children; that of *Bridewell*, for bringing them up to trades; and that of *St. Thomas*, for healing the sick and diseased. He is dressed in a most curious suit of steel armour, whereon are depicted, in different compartments, a vast variety of scripture histories, alluding to battles, and other memorable passages. He sits on horseback, like the rest, with a truncheon in his right-hand. He was born *October 12, 1537*, proclaimed king *January 31, 1548*, and died *July 6, 1553*.

8. King *Henry VIII.* in his own proper armour, being of polished steel, the foliages whereof are gilt, or inlaid with gold. In his right-hand he bears a sword, but whether of cruelty or mercy, will hardly, I think, admit a doubt. His reign is marked with the divorce and murder of wives, the destruction of religious houses and monasteries, and by a defiance of all laws divine and human. He was born *June 28, 1491*, succeeded his father *Henry VII.* *April 22, 1509*, and died *January 28, 1547*.

9. *Henry VII.* who killed *Richard III.* in the memorable battle of *Bosworth Field*, and by marrying *Elizabeth*, eldest daughter of *Edward IV.* united the two famous houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, about whose claims to the throne a deluge of *English* blood had been poured forth. This prince holds likewise a sword in his hand, and sits on horseback, in a complete suit of armour, finely wrought and washed with silver. He was born in *1457*; crowned *October 30, 1485*; and died *April 12, 1509*.

10. *Edward*

10. *Edward V.* who with his brother *Richard*, as has been said, was smothered in the Tower: he was proclaimed king, but never crowned; for which reason a crown is hung over his head: he is in a rich suit of armour finely decorated; and holds in his right-hand a lance.

11. King *Edward IV.* father to the unhappy princes abovementioned: his reign is stained with blood and lust: and tho' he was fortunate in most of his battles, yet his victories were all at the expence of his own subjects. At the battle of *Tewton*, 36,000 *English* are said to have been killed; and during his reign, *Guthrie* says no less than 200,000 *English* lost their lives in the contest between *Henry of Lancaster* and this *Edward of York*. He was equally formed for love and war, and his gallantries with the citizens wives, among which was the famous *Jane Shore*, are still remembered with detestation. He is here distinguished by a suit of bright armour studded, and by holding in his right-hand a drawn sword. He was born in 1441, began his reign *March 4*, 1460, and died in 1483.

12. King *Henry VI.* who tho' crowned king of *France* at *Paris*, lost all that kingdom. In his reign no less than 16 battles were fought at home and abroad. The bloody civil wars commenced between the houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, already mentioned. The rebellion of *Jack Cade*, who entered *London*, and beheaded lord *Say*, happened in his reign. The famous *Joan of Arc*, or maid of *Orleans* started up also, and spread her fame thro' all *Europe*, by raising the siege of *Orleans*. In his time also the art of printing was introduced into *England*. He was born in 1422, began his reign *August 31*, the same year, (being an infant) and was murdered in the Tower by the duke of *Gloucester* in 1461.

13. The warlike and victorious *Henry V.* who by his conquests in *France* gained immortal glory. He caused himself to be acknowledged regent, and presumptive heir of that kingdom. With only 9000 *English* he defeated 15,000 *French* at the battle of *Agincourt*, where he took more prisoners than he had men in his army. Near *Harflour*, 15,000 *French* were defeated by 1500 *English*. This prince was Sir *John Falstaff's* companion. He was born in 1389, began to reign *March 20*, 1413, and died *August 31*, 1422. A short reign, but full of glory.

14. *Henry IV.* great *John of Gaunt's* son. His reign is made infamous by a bloody statute to burn hereticks. He was notwithstanding valiant; but his courage was employed to secure himself on a throne to which he had but slight pretensions. Four insurrections against him were defeated, the greatest of which he quelled himself by the battle of *Shrewsbury*, wherein *Harry Hotspur* and 10,000 rebels fell, besides as many of his own troops. He twice beat the *Welch* under *Owen Glendower*. He was born in 1367, ascended the throne *September 20*, 1396, and died *March 20*, 1423.

15. *Edward III.* *John of Gaunt's* father, and father to *Edward the Black Prince*, of whom we have already spoken. Besides the battle of *Cressy*, the ever memorable battle of *Poiitiers* was fought by this king, at which *John*, king of *France*, was taken prisoner, and brought to *England*, where he met *David*, king of *Scots*, prisoner there also, and these two, accompanied by the king of *England*, and the king of *Cyprus*, who happened to be on his travels at the *English* court, were all entertained at a banquet, by a citizen of *London*, at *Vintners-Hall*. *David*, king of *Scots*, was afterwards ransomed for 10,000 marks, and *John*, king of *France*, for 500,000 crowns. *Edward the*

Black Prince died in 1376, to the inexpressible grief of the king and the whole nation; but his son *Richard II.* succeeded to the throne, whereby the famous *John of Gaunt* was excluded. *Edward III.* is represented here with a venerable grey beard, and in a suit of plain bright armour, with two crowns on his sword, alluding to the two kingdoms *France* and *England*, of both which he was crowned king, and was the first who quartered the arms of *France* with his own; adding the motto, *Dieu et mon Droit.* He was born in 1312, called to the throne on the deposition of his father, *January 25, 1326*, and died *June 21, 1377*, after a glorious reign of 50 years.

16. *Edward I.* in a very curious suit of gilt armour, with this peculiarity, that the shoes thereof are of mail. He is represented with a battle-axe in his hand, perhaps to distinguish him from the rest, he being the only king in the line that had employed his arms against the *Turks* and *Infidels*, by an expedition to the *Holy-Land*. The warders tell you, that being there shot with a poisoned arrow, his queen who accompanied him, sucking the wound, she died, and he lived; and add, that he afterwards brought her corpse over, and buried it in *Westminster-Abbey*; but *Camden*, who reports this fact, tells it thus: "When her husband was treacherously wounded by a *Moor*, with a poisoned dagger, and the wounds, by reason of the malignity of the poison, could not be closed, she licked them daily with her own tongue, and sucked out the venomous humour; by the power whereof he was entirely cured of his wound, and she escaped unhurt." This fact happened in 1272, the queen (*Eleanor of Castile*) died at *Herby* in *Lincolnshire*, *November 29, 1290*, being 18 years after; from whence she was carried to *Westminster-Abbey*, and there pompously interred by order of her

her husband. This warlike prince conquered *Wales*; asserted a right of sovereignty over *Scotland*; raised *Balliol* to the throne of that kingdom; and afterwards cited him before the parliament at *Westminster*, to answer to a complaint made against him by the earl of *Fife*. He was every where victorious, and his reign is famed for acts of justice, and is one of the fairest in the *English* history. He was born 1239, made the *Crusade* in his father's life time, and received the news of his death, and of his own advancement to the crown, in his journey home. He began his reign November 16, 1272, and died of the bloody flux, July 7, 1307.

17. First in the line, tho' last shewn, sits *William* the Conqueror, duke of *Normandy*, in a suit of plain armour. This valiant prince having, with his *Normans*, on some pretence of right to the crown, invaded *England*, by one decisive battle accomplished his great design. This memorable battle was fought October 13, 1066, near *Hastings* in *Suffex*, in which king *Harold*, with the flower of the *English* nobility and best warriors, were slain. Some authors affirm, that this victory was obtained by means of the broad arrow and long bow which the *Normans* were in possession of, and with which the *English* were then utterly unacquainted, tho' afterwards they became such expert archers, that with the same weapons they conquered *France*. The glory of *William's* reign and of his victories is stained by the cruel and arbitrary forest laws he enacted, and the waste and devastations he made by converting a tract of land, of more than 60 miles in circumference, into a den of wild beasts, driving the inhabitants out, and filling their habitations with wolves and boars; forbidding at the same time those unhappy men, whose lands and properties he had invaded, on pain of death,

to kill either deer or wild boar; for the king, as an historian has it, loved all those wild beasts, as if he had been their father. He was born in 1027, was crowned *October 14, 1066*, and died *September 9, 1087*.

Over the door, as you go out of this armory, is a target, on which are engraved, by a masterly hand, the figures as it should seem, of *Fortune, Fortitude, and Justice*; and round the room, the walls are every where lined with various old uncommon pieces of armour, such as targets, caps, horses heads, breast-plates, and many other sorts, for which the very names are now wanting.

Of the JEWELL-OFFICE.

WE have already given a description of the place; and nothing remains, but to give an account of the curiosities contained in it.

And, 1. The imperial crown, that all the kings of *England* have been crowned with since *Edward the Confessor, 1042*. It is of gold, enriched with diamonds, rubies, emeralds, sapphires, and pearls. The cap within is of purple velvet, lined with white taffety, turned up with three rows of ermine.---They are mistaken in shewing this as the ancient imperial diadem of *St. Edward*; for that (with the other ancient regalia of this kingdom) was kept in the arched room in the cloisters in *Westminster-Abbey*, till the grand rebellion, when, in 1642, *Harry Martin*, by order of the then parliament, broke open the iron chest in which it was secured, took it thence, and sold it, together with the robes, sword, and scepter of *St. Edward*. After the Restoration, king *Charles II.* had one made like it, which is that now shewn.

2. The golden orb or globe, put into the king's right-

right-hand before he is crowned; and borne in his left, with the scepter in his right, upon his return into *Westminster-Hall* after he is crowned. It is about six inches in diameter, edged with pearl, and enriched with precious stones. On the top is an amethyst, of a violet colour, near an inch and a half in height, set upon a rich cross of gold, adorned with diamonds, pearls, and precious stones. The whole height of the ball and cup is eleven inches.

3. The *Golden Scepter*, with its *Cross*, set upon a large amethyst, of great value, garnished round with table diamonds. The handle of the scepter is plain, but the pommel is set round with rubies, emeralds, and small diamonds. The top rises into a *Fleur de lis* of six leaves, all enriched with precious stones, from whence issueth a mound or ball made of the amethyst already mentioned. The scepter is a very ancient ensign of kingly power. Among the *Jews*, it was used as an emblem of power and royalty, and spiritually as a weapon to oppose the wicked, and protect the good. The cross is quite covered with precious stones.

4. The scepter with the dove, the emblem of peace, perched on the top of a small *Jerusalem* cross, finely ornamented with table diamonds and jewels of great value. This emblem was first used by *Edward the Confessor*, as appears by his seal. It is also marked on the seals of *Henry I.* *Stephen*, and *Henry II.* but omitted by *Richard I.* *Richard II.* assumed it again on his seal; and it was also used by *Edward IV.* and *Richard III.* The ancient one was sold with the rest. This now in the Tower was made after the Restoration.

A bold attempt was made in the reign of king *Charles II.* to carry off these ensigns of royalty, the particulars whereof are worth reciting, and the rather as they are omitted by our latter historians,

rians, tho' the most singular enterprize that ever was undertaken. The projector of this theft was one colonel *Blood*, by birth a gentleman of *Ireland*, who having spent his substance in following the fortune of king *Charles II.* while in adversity, thought himself hardly used, by being neglected, when that prince was restored to his just rights; and therefore, after being engaged in several very desperate, tho' unsuccessful plots, such as surprising the castle of *Dublin*, seizing the person of the duke of *Ormond*, and others, he at length thought of a scheme to make himself amends, once for all, by seizing the crown, globe, scepter, and dove, carrying them all off together; for this purpose he put himself into the habit of a doctor of divinity, with a little band, a long false beard, a cap with ears, and all those formalities of garb belonging to that degree, except the gown, chusing rather to make use of a cloak, as most proper for his design. Under this disguise he made it his business to get acquainted with the keeper of the regalia, an old man, whom he treated and caressed at a rate not so much expensive as kind and obliging; by which means such a friendship and intimacy was soon established between them, that the old man having a son, and the doctor pretending to have a daughter, they mutually agreed to match them together; but the son being at sea, put the pretended daughter under no necessity of appearing. The night before the fact was to be done, the doctor told the old man, that he had some friends at his house that wanted to see the *regalia*, but that they were to go out of town pretty early in the morning; and therefore hoped he would gratify them with the sight, tho' they might come a little before the usual hour. (*Blood* had engaged three accomplices, named *Desborough*, *Kelsey*, and *Perrot*, in this enterprize.) Accordingly two of

of them came accompanied by the doctor, about eight in the morning, and the third held their horses that waited for them at the outer-gate of the Tower, ready saddled; they had no other apparatus, but a wallet and a wooden mallet, which there was no great difficulty to conceal. Upon their approach, the old man received them with great civility; and presently admitted them into his office; but as it is customary for the keeper of the regalia, when he shews them, to lock himself up in a kind of grate with open bars, to the end that those things of high value may be seen but not soiled; the old man had no sooner opened the door of this place, but the doctor and his companions were in at his heels, without giving him time to ask questions, effectually silenced him, by knocking him down with the wooden mallet; they then instantly made flat the bows of the crown to make it more portable, seized the scepter and dove, and put them into the wallet together, and were preparing to make their escape, when, unfortunately for them, the old man's son, who had not been at home for 10 years before, came from sea in the very nick, and being told that his father was with some friends that would be very glad to see him at the *Jewel-Office*, he posted thither immediately, and met *Blood* and his companions as they were just coming out; who, instead of returning and securing him, as in good policy they ought to have done, pushed forward with their prize, in order to escape; but the young man seeing his father weltering in his blood, and the treasure gone, instantly alarmed the first upon guard, who giving the signal to the rest, the gates were shut, and the criminals secured, all but the man who held the horses, who instantly fled upon the first rumour. Upon searching them the prize was recovered, tho' all bruised and battered, and

one stone lost, which was afterwards found by a cinder-girl, and restored. The next thing to be done was to confine the prisoners, and acquaint his majesty with the nature of their offence, and take directions from court how to proceed. The result was, that the king had a fancy to examine *Blood* himself; and while all men thought that some new punishment would be devised to torture so daring an offender, his majesty thought proper not only to pardon him and his accomplices, but to grant *Blood* a pension, some say of 500*l.* a year, during his life. What the motives were, that induced his majesty to shew so much lenity to a man, who had been engaged in so many plots and conspiracies, is yet a secret, and ever must remain so; many conjectures were formed, and surmises made, but no man knew the truth. *Blood* soon after died with grief, being convicted of a plot against the duke of *Buckingham*, who laid a heavy accusation of *Scandalum Magnatum* against him, by which he was like to remain a prisoner for life; tho' most people were of opinion, that this plot was forged against him by his enemies; and having escaped punishment for what he did do, suffered at last for what he did not do. We have but just hinted that *Blood* was engaged in the plot to surprize *Dublin Castle*, and another to seize the person of the duke of *Ormond*; of both which, tho' a little foreign to our subject, we shall give a brief account. Upon the Restoration, many *English*, *Scots*, and *Irish* were dissatisfied, and wanted only a head to lead them into action: colonel *Blood* having declared himself of their party, was thought a proper person for that purpose: and, as nothing could be attempted in *England* with any probability of success, *Ireland* was pitched upon for the scene of rebellion: the colonel knowing what advantage it would be to their cause, to be

be master of some place of strength, proposed to begin with the surprize of *Dublin Castle*; which was accordingly to have been attempted on the 29th of *May*, the anniversary of the king's return, in the following manner: *Blood*, with a company of resolute fellows, were, under a pretence of presenting a petition to the duke of *Ormond*, then lord lieutenant, to have procured admittance, and seized his person, while about 80 chosen foot, in the habit of tradesmen, were to have waited without, and upon a certain signal to have surprized the guards: but this plot, by the treachery of one of the conspirators, having been defeated before it was ripe, a proclamation was issued out, with a reward of five hundred pounds for the apprehension of any of the ringleaders; in consequence whereof, one Mr. *Lockey*, brother-in-law to *Blood*, was taken, tried, and executed, and *Blood* himself obliged to make his escape; but with a full resolution to be revenged on the duke of *Ormond*, by whose vigilance his views had been disappointed, and his brother-in-law hanged. But it was not till nine years afterwards, that he durst attempt any thing upon the duke's person; when having engaged five of his old and trusty friends, on the 6th of *December* 1675, being all well armed and mounted, they beset the duke's coach, as he was passing from St. *James's* palace, thro' the long street that leads to *Clarendon-House*, where the duke then resided, and having knocked out the flambeaux, and secured the attendants, they forced the duke out of his coach, and had actually tied him behind one of their associates, (who was to have rode with him, without stopping, till he came to an appointed place, where they were to meet him, and consult what advantage they should make of their prisoner) when his Grace's porter, being apprized of his master's danger, by a boy who

who concealed himself under the coach, and escaped, seasonably came to his rescue; but what is very surprising, not one of the ruffians were ever apprehended, tho' a thousand pounds reward was offered, till the attempt already related, discovered them, and then they were all pardoned. But to return from this long digression; the other jewels shewn here are,

5. *St. Edward's staff*, in length four feet seven inches and a half, and three inches and three quarters in circumference, all of beaten gold, which is carried before the king at his coronation.

6. A rich salt-cellar of state, in form like the square White Tower, and so exquisitely wrought, that the workmanship of modern times is in no degree equal to it. It is of gold, and used only on the king's table at the coronation.

7. The *curtana*, or sword of mercy, the blade 32 inches long, and near two broad, is without a point, and is borne naked before the king at his coronation, between the two swords of justice, spiritual and temporal.

8. A noble silver font, double gilt with gold, and elegantly wrought, in which the royal family are christened.

9. A large silver fountain, presented to king *Charles II.* by the town of *Plymouth*, very curiously wrought, but far short of that already described.

10. The rich crown of state, that his majesty wears in parliament, in which is a large emerald seven inches round; a pearl, the finest in the world; and a ruby of inestimable value.

11. His royal highness the prince of *Wales's* crown. These two last named crowns, when his majesty goes to the parliament-house, are carried by the keeper of the jewel-office, attended by the warder, privately in a hackney-coach to *White-ball*; there they are delivered to the officers appointed

pointed to receive them, who, with some yeomen of the guard, carry them to the robing rooms, where his majesty and the prince robe themselves. The king wears his crown on his head as he sits upon his throne; but that of the prince of *Wales* is placed before him, to shew that he is not yet come to it. As soon as the king is disrobed, the two crowns are re-conducted to the Tower by the same persons that brought them.

12. Queen *Mary's* crown, globe, and scepter, with the diadem her majesty wore in proceeding to her coronation with her royal consort King *William*.

13. An ivory scepter, with a dove on the top, made for King *James* the Second's queen, whose garniture is gold, and the dove on the top gold, enamelled with white.

14. The golden spurs, and the armillas, which are bracelets for the wrists, very antique, and worn at the coronation.

15. Lastly, the ampulla, or eagle of gold, finely engraved, which holds the holy oil the kings and queens of *England* are anointed with; and the golden spoon that the bishop pours the oil into. These are two pieces of great antiquity. The golden eagle, including the pedestal, is about nine inches high, and the wings expand about seven inches; the whole weighs about 10-ounces. The head of the eagle screws off about the middle of the neck, which is made hollow, for holding the holy oil; and when the king is anointed by the bishop, the oil is poured into the spoon out of the bird's beak.

Of this eagle, take the following legend: *St. Thomas Becket*, being in disgrace at *Sens* in *France*, the holy Virgin appeared to him, and gave him a stone vessel of oil, inclosed in a golden eagle, and bid him give it to *William*, a monk, to carry to *Pictavia*, and there hide it in *St. Gregory's* church,

under

under a great stone, where it should be found for the use of pious and prosperous kings: accordingly *Henry III.* when duke of *Lancaster*, received it from a holy man in *France*; and *Richard II.* finding it among other jewels, endeavoured to be anointed with it; but was supplanted by archbishop *Arundel*, who afterwards anointed *Henry IV.* Such is the fabulous history of the Ampulla.

There are in the jewel-office, besides those commonly shewn, all the crown jewels worn by the prince and princes at the coronations, and a vast variety of curious old plate; but what is already described is sufficient to gratify any moderate curiosity, tho' it must be confessed, that the eye can never be satisfied with seeing, where the objects are so worthy of notice.

Of the MINT.

THERE is no describing the particular processes that the different metals undergo here before stamp'd into money.

The manner of stamping is all you are permitted to see, and this is very quickly performed by means of an engine, worked sometimes by three men, sometimes by four. The manner of stamping gold and halfpence is exactly the same, only a little more care is necessary in one than in the other, in order to prevent waste. The engine works by a spindle, like that of a printing-press; to the point of which the head of the die is fixed with a screw, and in a little sort of cup which receives it, is placed the reverse: Between these the piece of metal, already cut round to the size, and, if gold, exactly weighed, is placed; and by once pulling down the spindle, with a jerk, is completely stamped. It is amazing to see how dextrously

dextrously the coiner performs this; for as fast as the men that work the engine turn the spindle, so fast does he supply it with metal, putting in the unstamped piece with his fore-finger and thumb, and twitching out the stamp with his middle-finger. The silver and gold thus stamp'd, are afterwards milled round the edges, the manner of performing which is a secret never shewn to any body.

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